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Select Poetry.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

She rose from her delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair
And, in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer.
Her snow-white hands together press'd,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lids,
The folded linen on her breast,
Just swelling with the charms it hid.

And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a brave and snowy foot,
Whose step upon the earth did press
Like a snow-flake, white and mute,
And then from slumbers, soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed that slight and matchless form
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

O, God! if unsoiled as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our holiest and our purest one;
She with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light!
If she with those soft eyes and tears,
Day after day in her young years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee,
What far, far greater need have we;
How hardly if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven!

Interesting Miscellany.

Economy.

We have but a faint notion of economy in this country, and there are few persons who seem able to exercise its spirit in their mode of living. As a general thing, young people, clerks, and the like, calculate to live fully up to the amount of their income, if indeed they do not out-run its limits and become involved in debt. So with married men of humble means, they calculate to spend about as much as they get, and often find themselves involved in debts they cannot liquidate. Now there is a simple rule which, if adopted, would make people quite independent.

In the first place, let a man's income be ever so small, he should calculate to save a little, and lay it by, if only five or ten dollars a year. This will be sure to keep him from running in debt, and as soon as he finds that he has a sum of money saved, there is a natural incentive to add to that amount, and thus unwittingly, as it were, he begins to accumulate. This operation once commenced, he will be surprised to see how fast his means improve; and then the slow but sure increase of principal by the accumulation of interest is a matter of clear gain. In this relation our own style of saving banks, and new five cent saving banks, are accomplishing a work of great good, being practical suggestions to the people that cannot fail of their influence.

Never purchase any article of dress or luxury until you can pay cash for it; this is a most important rule to observe, and the credit system, in fact, has done quite as much to ruin debtors as creditors. A vast number of little expenses (but large in the aggregate) would be saved if one always paid the money for the same at the time of purchase, in place of having it charged. Pay as you go, is a golden rule, and it is true economy.

Many a poor man could build a house over his head, and own it, with the price of the cigars and tobacco he has used, to say nothing of the worse than useless "drinks" of beer and bad spirits, in which, from time to time, he has allowed himself to indulge.—Avoid any habit, however simple it may be at the outset, which involves unnecessary expense; one leads to another, and all together will empty your purse, and sap the marrow of your physical strength. It is not so much what a man's income may be, as it is what he spends, that graduates his means. Strive then to adopt the true principle of economy, and you have the secret of independence.

CURIOUS FACTS.—Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible interstice.

The Mole is a meteorologist.

The bird called the Nine-killer is an arithmetician; also the Crow, the wild Turkey, and some other birds.

The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel, are electricians.

The Nautilus is a navigator. He raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical feats.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The Beaver is an architect, builder and wood cutter. He cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.

The Marmot is a civil engineer. He does not only build houses but constructs aqueducts and drains them dry.

The Ant maintains a regular standing army.

Wasps are paper manufacturers.

Caterpillers are silk spinners.

The Squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses streams.

Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters.

The black bear and heron are fishermen.

The ants are day laborers.

The monkey is a rope dancer.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Beautiful is old age, beautiful as the slow drooping of mellow autumn of a rich, glorious summer. In the old man nature has fulfilled her designs; she loads him with the fruit of a well-spent life; and surrounded by his children, she bears him softly away to the grave, to which he is followed by blessings. God forbid that we should not call it beautiful. There is another life, hard, rough and thorny, trodden with bleeding feet and aching brow; a battle which no peace follows this side of the grave; which the grave gapes to finish before the victory is won; and strange that it should be—this is the highest life of man.—Gaze along the great name of history; there is none whose life has been other than this.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 1, 1860. NO. 32.

Matrimony.

Now, girls, stop looking at the young gentlemen; do something sensible, and stop building air-castles and talking of lovers and honey-moons. It makes me sick; it is perfectly antimonial. Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug. Husbands are domestic Napoleons, Ferohs, Alexanders, sighing for other hearts to conquer after they are sure of yours.

The honey-moon is as short-lived as a lucifer match. After that you may wear your wedding dress at breakfast and your night-cap to meeting, and your husband wouldn't know it. You may pick up your own pocket handkerchief, help yourself to a chair, and split your gown across the back in reaching over the table for a piece of butter, while he is laying in his breakfast as if it was the last meal he should eat in this world. When he gets through, he will aid your digestion, while you are sipping your first cup of coffee, by inquiring what you'll have for dinner; if the cold lamb was ate yesterday; if the charcoal is all out, and how much you gave for the last green tea you bought. Then he gets up from the table, lights his cigar with the last evening's paper that you have not had a chance to read; gives two or three whiffs of smoke which are sure to give you a head-ache for the afternoon, and just as his coat-tail is vanishing through the door, apologizes for not doing that errand for you yesterday—thinks it doubtful if he can to-day, so pressed with business. Hear of him at 11 o'clock taking an ice-cream with some ladies at the confectioners, while you are at home newlining his coat sleeves. Children by the ears all day; can't get out to take the air; feel as crazy as a fly in a drum.

Husband comes home at night, nods a how d'ye do, Fan? boxes Charlie's ears, stands little Fanny in the corner, sits down in the easiest chair in the warmest nook; put his feet up over the grate, shutting out all the fire, while the baby's little pug nose grows blue with cold; reads the newspaper all to himself, solaces his inner man with a cup of tea, and, just as you are laboring under the hallucination that he will ask you to take a mouthful of fresh air with him, he puts on his dressing-gown and slippers and begins to reckon upon the family expenses; after which he lies down on the sofa, and you keep time with your needle while he sleeps till 9 o'clock. Next morning, ask him to leave you a little money; he looks at you as if to be sure that you are in your right mind; draws a sigh long enough and strong enough to inflate a pair of bellows, and asks you what you want with it, and if a half a dollar won't do. Gracious king! as if those little shoes and stockings, and shirts could be had for half a dollar.

O, girls set your affections on cats, poodles, parrots, or lap dogs, but let matrimony alone; its the hardest way on earth to get a living; you never know when your work is done.—Think of carrying eight or nine children through measles, chicken-pox, rash, mumps, scarlet fever—some of them twice over. It makes my head ache to think of it. O, you may scrimp and save, and turn and twist, and dig and delve, and economize and die, and your husband will marry again, and take what you have saved to dress his second wife with, and she'll take your portrait for a fire-board! But what's the use of talking—I'll warrant every one of you'll try it the first chance you get, for some how there is a sort of bewitchment about it. I wish one half the world were not fools and the other half idiots!

"Sold."

Neighbor Jauber weighs about two hundred, and has a decided objection to being cheated. When he buys a pound of tea he is careful to get good weight. One day he went to the wharf to get a ton of coal and he insisted, after assuring himself the scales were well-adjusted, upon seeing it weighed, for coal dealers sometimes make mistakes.—The team was driven upon the platform scales. Jauber stood to watch the figures.

"Twenty-two hundred weight of coal," said the dealer, with a wink to the bystanders.

"Rather short," haggled the buyer.—"Throw in a little and I will take the load."

The obliging dealer complied, and the scale was again examined.

"All right—I am satisfied with that. You coal dealers don't always give good weight," grinned Jauber.

"Drive on, John; stop in the street," added the seller, and he took Jauber into the counting room, where the bill was paid.

"Are you perfectly satisfied?"

"Perfectly; I like to look after these things myself."

"Well, sir, I would say you had cheated yourself out of two hundred pounds of coal by looking after these things yourself."

"What do you mean?"

The dealer ordered his teamster to back on the scales again; and to the astonishment of Jauber, the words were verified.

"I don't understand it," added the buyer.

"I do; you stood on the scale yourself while you were watching me, and I have sold you for so much coal. But you are satisfied; don't be so sharp next time," laughed the dealer.

Jauber was confounded, but he had not the assurance to demand a revision of the transaction.

GREAT MEN.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terance was a slave; Boethus died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camœns, the writer of the "Lusid," ended his days in an almshouse; the Vaugeles left his body to the surgeon to to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75 and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with his bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

Hope for Poor Boys.

Our country presents peculiar advantages to all for the attainment to influence and distinction; but an eternal condition is imposed upon those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities so profusely offered. It is a law, too, which demands the most faithful observance, or its violation will shatter all the dreams and high anticipations of youth. In examining the history of our great men, we find that severe labor was necessary to their success. It is an element which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race, and to which that hardy people, amid obstacles of untold magnitude, owe entirely their superiority.—The volatile Spaniard, attracted by the love of gold, flung the Castillian banner to the breeze on the palaces of the Montezumas.—His career was one of triumph, and enriched with the most magnificent treasures; yet to-day Mexico, though one of the most fertile spots upon the globe, is a sad picture of degredation and anarchy. Greece—"the land of the cypress and the myrtle"—the home of the poets, the philosophers, the statesmen, and the heroes, has sadly degenerated. Italy is the victim of superstition, ignorance, and imbecility.

It can be easily deduced what is the cause of the success of the Anglo-Saxon and the decay of the other nations. While one encountered the fierce inclemencies of the North and defended themselves from the vindictive warfare of the Savage, the other luxuriated on the spontaneous productions of the earth. As no labor was required, effeminacy was the result, and the present condition bears undeniable evidence to the effect consequent upon a violation of nature's law.

National prosperity, intelligence and growth are the offspring of labor. Inactivity is the cause of obscurity and decay. Poverty is allied to genius, and is the natural stimulus to action. The men who have left behind them imperishable names have generally risen from poor and humble parentage. Homer, the poet, sang his verses about the streets for his daily bread. Plautus turned a mill. Linæus, founder of a science, was apprenticed to a shoe-maker. Ben Johnson worked some time as a bricklayer. The father of Haydn, the great musical composer, was a wheelwright. John Hunter, one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived, made chairs and tables in his youth. Claude Lorraine, whose paintings are to be found in the most valuable libraries of Europe, was formerly a pastry cook. Our own great philosopher, Ben Franklin, the printer boy, was the son of a chandler. Henry Clay, the "mill-boy of the Slashes," arose to the highest pinnacle of fame as an orator and statesman. John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard, two of the greatest capitalists that were ever known, commenced with nothing. Milliard Fillmore worked as a wool-carder Horace Greeley was raised in a log hut in Vermont. Daniel Webster slept in a cradle made out of a pine log with an axe and augur, and Lewis Cass was rocked in a second-hand sugar trough.

What illustrious examples for poor boys to imitate! Dilligence, industry, and perseverance, are all the essential requisites necessary to reach the same position. Hope on, boys, and hope always.—*Easton Times.*

NEWSPAPER POWER.—Every family ought to take and pay for a good paper, which treats upon subjects suited to our labors, duties and responsibilities in life. Such a periodical will have a mighty power to awaken inquiry, stimulate thought, and impart useful knowledge. The topics discussed are talked about in the family, among circles of friends, and as associate meets associate.

If the articles of a paper are made up as they should be, of what the writers themselves have seen, felt, investigated, or experienced, they impart a silent magical influence to the reader. When the man pressed with great trials and difficulties is almost ready to give up in despair, as he reads the experience of one who says, "There is no blessing equal to a stout heart; Be not dismayed or unmanned when you should be bold, daring, unflinching and resolute." Hope springs up anew in the soul.

If a man is in doubt in regard to his duty or how to perform in the best manner his work, he gains light and courage as he reads the experience of one similarly situated.—How much intelligence, pleasure, and lasting good is communicated to the individual, to the household and to society, by the weekly visits of a well conducted journal! It has a potency to enlighten, mould, and direct almost inconceivable. It is an indispensable help. Better than the merchandise of silver and gold. Send us then your silver and gold, or your bank bills, and we will make you more than an equal return of good things.—The poet does not say too much:—

"Mightiest of the mighty means
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress,—
MIGHTIEST OF MIGHTY IS THE PRESS."

YOUNG MEN AND TREE FROGS.—The following quaint comparison is forcible and true.—It would be well if our young men would note the moral of the terse passage we quote below:

"The tree frog acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. If it be found on oak it is a brown color; on the sicamore or cedar he is of a whitish brown color; but when found on the growing corn he is sure to be green. Just so it is with young men. Their companions tell us what their characters are; if they associate with the vulgar, the licentious, and the profane, then their hearts are already stained with their guilt and shame, and they will themselves become alike vicious. The study of bad books, or the love of wicked companions is the broadest and most certain road to ruin that a young man can travel, and a few and well directed lessons in either will lead him on, step by step, to the gate of destruction. Our moral and physical laws show how important it is to have proper associations of every kind, especially in youth. How dangerous it is to gaze on a picture or scene that pollutes the imagination or blunts the moral perceptions!"

Miscellaneous News.

The Union---The Democracy.

If there is yet in existence a truly National Democracy, we believe that upon its action will depend, in a very great measure, the preservation of the Union. By a truly National Democracy we mean a party in the North and South, acting in concert, based upon clear constitutionel principles and actuated by pure, patriotic motives, having in view the welfare of the whole people, and aiming at the preservation of the whole Union. A party above selfish views, and acting for the security, and extension, if possible, of human liberty; for the prosperity, the honor, and the glory of the whole country.

Such a party we had once. It is a question whether we have it now.

One who only reads the debates in Congress, or pores over the proceedings of radical sectional conventions will hardly be convinced that national feeling exists at all—that there is any organized political party that can claim nationality, or that there is, in the bosoms of those who originate and direct political movements, even a diluted patriotism.

The chief aim of political leaders seems to be to bring about a state of affairs which will render a speedy dissolution of the Union inevitable; for what ultimate purpose passes our comprehension.

Such a condition of things, it is painful to contemplate; and yet we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to every-day facts, or forbear to reflect upon them.

It is evident to us that there exists a deliberate design on the part of the leading politicians, North and South, belonging to the National Administration wing of the Democratic party, to break down the party by extreme, unconstitutional, and unwise measures, unacceptible to the people, and then seize the occasion of defeat, as a fresh pretext for carrying out their treasonable plans for a dissolution of the Union, The Southern portion of the party have told us time and again that the election of a Republican President would be considered sufficient cause for secession; and it is not in truth to deny that they are now shaping their measures, in concert with the Northern portion, to bring about that very result.

Who can doubt, for a single moment, that, if the views of the extreme South, and of Mr. Buchanan's Northern adherents are adopted by the Charleston Convention, the defeat of the Democratic nominee will be certain? Are any so blind as to believe that the North will elect a Presidential candidate placed on a Congressional Slave Code platform? Are any so ignorant of the public feeling in the non-slaveholding States as to imagine such a result possible?

And yet the extreme men of the South declare they will be satisfied with nothing less; that they will support no Presidential candidate on any other platform; and they are fast driving the whole Southern Democracy into that position; from which, when once committed to it, they can not recede. It is the doctrine of the entire Southern representation in Congress—disguise it as they may, it is the doctrine of President Buchanan and his Northern adherents—and recently the Democratic State Convention of Alabama instructed the delegates to Charleston to insist upon its incorporation into the creed of the party, and, in case they could not succeed, to withdraw from the Convention.

This is the most striking fact which has come to light in proof of a conspiracy among leading Democratic politicians to dismember the Republic. For it is conceded by these very men that the preservation of the Union depends upon the success of the Democratic party; and yet they are pursuing a course which they well know must defeat it—and that course is neither required by the interests of the South, demanded by its honor, nor sanctioned by any rational construction of the Constitution. It is an ultra slavery measure repugnant to the North, which the freemen of the North will defeat; and if persisted in will result in the election of a Republican President, which the Southern extremists and their Northern allies declare would be equivalent to a dissolution of the Union.

When men declare that the defeat of the Democratic party in 1860 will be a virtual dissolution; and when, with this declaration on their lips, we see them trying, in various ways, to defeat that party what other conclusion can we come to than that their *object* is dissolution, and that they are leagued together for the accomplishment of that purpose?

James Buchanan joined this conspiracy when he deserted the Cincinnati Platform and pledged himself to Senators Brown, Davis, Slidell, and others, "to take a step further in advance" in favor of pro-slavery pretensions—the only important pledge which, we believe, he ever redeemed; and every Democrat, North or South, who supports his apostacy, and sanctions the step he took, is as much a conspirator against the integrity of the Union as he is, or as Iverson is, or as any other man is who preaches doctrines which can have no other result than defeat and dissolution.

What benefits the great leaders of this infamous conspiracy expect to derive from dissolution it is difficult to imagine. They may possibly look to the establishment of an Imperial government and the creation of a permanent Aristocracy, which would most probably follow, particularly in the South.—We can conceive of nothing else; for certainly dissolution would not extinguish abolitionism, which is made the pretext for the movement; nor would it remove the Slave States any further from the region of Abolitionism, or protect them against its inroads.

There was a time when we could point to the Abolitionists as the only disturbers of the peace and harmony of the Union. And when Senator Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine was generally adopted by the Republicans, there was a time when we could point to them, in conjunction with their Abolition allies, as *the* party laboring for mischievous purposes; kindling a sectional fire, and threatening the Union with general conflagration.

But we can say no longer that they stand alone in that unenviable, unpatriotic, treasonable position. There is another party now laboring to accomplish the same unholy purpose; alleging different motives. to be sure, but driving to the same infamous end; and that party, we regret to say, pretends to march under the Democratic flag.

When Iverson, and Keitt, and McRae and others of the same school, thunder treason and disunion in the National Capitol, and Northern Democracy, instead of rebuking them as they deserve, instead of denouncing them as traitors, marches in column with them and keeps step to their rebellious music, what are we to think of it? How can we keep our peace when we see the honored name of Democracy disgraced by being used as a cloak to cover treason and promote designs against the permanency of our Union?

May Providence so order that these designs come to nought; for their accomplishment would not only be ruin to us, North and South, but would stop the whole civilized world in its career to freedom; or worse, perhaps throw it back to the despotism of the middle ages.

Our hope is, should the Charleston Convention yield to the clamors of those who are leagued together to destroy the Union, that a National Democratic party will be found, strong enough in wisdom, in patriotism, and in numbers, to save the Union and restore harmony by the election of the right man on a right platform.

If this hope should not be realized, we shall fold our arms, and quietly, if not resignedly, await whatever destiny is reserved for us.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Douglas and the Presidency.

[From the Eastern (Maine) Times.]

Our readers will not doubt our word when we assure them that we daily keep watch of the indications of the times, and the set of the diverse political currents, with a view to judge of the probable results of the meeting of the Charleston Convention If one could place the slightest reliance upon republican prints in such matters, he might suppose Douglas had ceased to be remembered in political circles, and that his name was among the by-gones, like the issues which have rendered it so prominent in the hearts of the American people. But we say only what we mean, and no more than we mean, in declaring that in this thing, not a particle of reliance can be placed upon the press in question. There is no truth in it. It is steeped in misrepresentation of Douglas, in relation to public sentiment, from the crown to the sole—from the skin to the heart's core. It labors assiduously and industriously to deceive and to mislead the public mind in this regard.

The truth is, Douglas is the man of all the democrats in the land, whom the opposition most fear. They know his popularity, his hold upon the masses, that the people not only confide in but love him, and if nominated they know his election would be beyond question. They know that their own ranks would be decimated; that the young men of their own party would go for him with an enthusiasm unknown since the days of Jackson.

Honesty out of the question the republicans act shrewdly in ignoring the well known popularity of Douglas. It is the only way to hold their own men. We judge that our city is a type of other cities in this regard, and we know—we don't guess at it—that scores of young and middle aged men, not politicians, but the regular "bone and muscle," who have never voted the democratic ticket, are looking anxiously for the nomination of Douglas, that they may enlist under the democratic banner. We know *because they tell us so.* They tell us not only that, if Douglas is nominated, *they* will vote for him, but that they know *lots of the same sort* in the ranks of their acquaintance.

These young men are not the thoughtless rabble, the non-reading, non-intelligent class tampered within grog-shops, and bought and sold like cattle in the shambles on election day, but they are the young men who read, who think of what they read, who understand what they are about, and who love and confide in Douglas because he has been proved as few politicians have been proved, and who has proved himself every inch a man—"the noblest Roman of them all." They say if Douglas is not nominated they shall either not vote at all or vote the opposition ticket. We do not commend their judgment and decision in this regard, but such is their determination nevertheless. They are not politicians. They pay no regard to the stale cry of abolition or to the equally stale threats of disunion. They believe in the *whole country*, and that "manifest destiny" has a mission for the country to perform, and they look to Douglas as the exponent and representative of the best ideas of democracy;—of all there is of democracy except its shell—except its empty name. Politicians are proverbially false, and the masses of the people, especially of the young men, have no confidence in them. They have no love for republicanism, but they dislike the phase of democracy which the present administration has presented.—They argue that Republicanism can be no worse—perhaps it will be better—and therefore they will risk to give it their preference. But give them democracy as it *was*, and as Douglas represents it—the sovereignty of the people—the rights of the people practically respected—the least of central government consistent with the good of all—and they well flee to it as to the ark of political safety, and guard it with their ballots on the day of election.

We believe, as much as we believe in any not positively certain future event, that, with Stephen A. Douglas in nomination for President, Maine would give him her vote by a popular majority of twenty thousand. New Hampshire, Connecticut, and probably Rhode Island, would follow in the same channel.—No human power could defeat him. The people of Maine are not disunionists. They love the Union, and they are not in favor of those irritating, meddlesome and mischievous doctrines which trouble and alarm the South, no more than they are in favor of those odious, proscriptive and aggressive movements which have been so conspicuous under the present administration. Heaven knows the people of Maine are sick at heart of both extremes. So it is all over the North. It is *not* abolitionism with which the people are in love. They do not adhere to the Republican party because they love its doctrines, or are attracted towards it, but because they have found the Democracy of the State offensive; because they have been repelled by its unnatural defects, and compelled to take refuge in the unattractive retracts of the opposition.

Restore our Democracy to its wonted purity; hold up its banners with "popular rights" inscribed upon them; let the unprincipled hordes now laboring to control its destinies for the most shameless selfish purposes fall back into the ranks, and give us a nomination in which the people can confide—a man not identified with "the decline and fall" of the party—a man who has proved himself superior to corruption and glittering bribes, and we will show our Southern friends, as no Union mass meeting can do—as no eloquence of mere logic can do—that Maine is for the Union, for Peace, for the equal Rights of all. We will do it by the eloquence of popular enthusiasm and the logic of votes.

And what are Douglas' chances for the nomination? We have not room to answer this question as we would, by facts and the indications of the times. But we say his prospects are brightening daily. He will go into the Charleston Convention with a united North West, with nearly a unanimous North. Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama are almost sure for him now, while public sentiment there is daily moulding itself in his favor.—Not a word has been said against Douglas or his doctrines in the present Congress except by Republicans and Americans. Not a Democrat has aspersed his name or sneered at his position. A few months will reveal most refreshing changes in popular sentiment.—Douglas *will be nominated;* his election will follow, as a matter of course.

Shall the Democratic Party be Destroyed?

It behooves every man who has any affection and attachment for the great Democratic organization of the country, to ask himself this question: shall our glorious old party, under whose banners we have achieved so many victories, and whose successes have so greatly conduced to the happiness and welfare of the country, be destroyed and its principles rooted out? We say every Democrat should ask himself this question, for from present indications there is some danger of such being the case. Our leaders seem determined to destroy the party if the thing can be accomplished; which would have been done ere this, had it not possessed great vitality and virtue. From time to time they apply new tests, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of Democracy; and because some of the rank and file cannot appreciate their orthodoxy, they are denounced and read out of the party. This game may be applied once too often, for there is such a thing as forbearance ceasing to be a virtue; and unless the leaders, those who are properly our servants, and whose fortunes we mould, shall return to the time-honored land marks of the party, the rank and file may possibly read them out and leave them high and dry like a stranded ship.

The slavery question is again put forward to do us harm. This matter was settled, as we believed in 1856, by taking the question out of Congress, and turning it over to the people of the territories to dispose of as should best suit them. This was the understanding then, on all sides, north, south, east and west, and no one in the party had a thought to the contrary. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, laid down this doctrine, most emphatically, so did Mr. Cobb in his speeches; and in fact all our politicians stood upon the same platform. But now, in 1860, this doctrine is repudiated, and in its stead, we are asked to advocate the right of Congress to *force* negro slavery upon the people of the territories whether they want it or not.—Many of our party leaders of the South, and some craven tools in the North, openly advocate this doctrine, and insist that it shall be incorporated into our platform. Will the Democratic party of the North submit to this? Will they allow a few sectional fanatics to destroy the party by loading it down with principles so odious that no man in the free States can stand up under them? What say the Democrats? Are you willing to commit the party to the doctrine that negro slavery shall be *forced* upon the territories contrary to the wish of the people? You must consider this matter well, for it will be the next issue, and you should be prepared to fight against it, and save the party from such disgrace, and the ruin that the incorporation of such principle would inevitably bring upon it. The true doctrine of the party is, that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery, neither to abolish nor prohibit it; and all who love Democracy and wish for the success of the party, must oppose any change in the platform. This principle gave us victory in 1856, and will produce the same result in 1860. We would like to hear from some of our old Democrats, to know how they stand upon this most important question, and whether they are willing to incorporate such abominable doctrine into the creed of the party.—*Doylestown Dem.*

DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The nomination of Hon. Andrew Johnson for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, has carried consternation into the Administration camp, since they have ascertained it was produced by the united action of the friends of Judge Douglas with those of Mr. Johnson. The further fact that the delegates, chosen by the Convention, are the mutual friends of Johnson and Douglas, clearly indicates who their second choice shall be, and for whom their votes will be cast when the great struggle comes."

☞ Among the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention of Tennessee was the following:

"4. *Resolved*, That the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery in the States, *nor to introduce or exclude it from the Territories, and no duty to perform in relation thereto, but to protect the rights of the owner from wrong and to restore fugitives from labor;* eseth duties it cannot withhold without a violation of the Constitution."

☞ The assessors in Kentucky and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, report a corn crop of 380,000,000 bushels. Admitting this estimate to be correct, and the value of the crop would be about $130,000,000.

☞ Hon. James Cooper, Ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has located at Frederick, Maryland.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 1, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Dwelling house for rent.

☞ Auditor's Notices, by A. W. Benedict.

☞ Read the Receipts and Expenditures, Outstanding Balances, Steward's Statement, and Receipts and Expenditures of the Huntingdon County Alms House, published in to-day's "Globe."

Senator Douglas' Great Speech.

We shall give in our next issue, the great speech of Senator Douglas delivered in the Senate on Monday, 23d ult., on his resolution for the protection of States and Territories against invasion. The mere announcement that Douglas was going to address the Senate, brought together, in the Senate Chamber, the American people. Thousands were turned away, for whom there was no room; and when the speech was concluded, the universal sentiment was heard, this is the Statesman of America, the Man for the Times, the fore-shadowed President of the United States.

A DAY OF STATE CONVENTIONS.—The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be a great day this year for the holding of State Conventions. The Opposition Convention of Tennessee will meet in Nashville; the Democratic Convention of Iowa will meet in Des Moines; the Democratic Convention of Michigan will meet in Detroit; the Whig Convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh; the People's Party Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg; the Opposition Convention of Virginia will meet in Richmond, and the Republican Convention of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis.

CONGRESS.—Almost a Speaker on Friday. The Democrats and South Americans, with few exceptions, united on Smith, of North Carolina, an American, and gave him 112 votes—Sherman received 106, leaving 10 scattering. Smith had received a majority of the votes, but before the Clerk had announced the result, enough members changed their votes to defeat him. Sherman voted for Corwin. The House then, in great confusion, adjourned to Monday. On Saturday the Republicans held a caucus, but could not agree upon a new man. On Monday, on the the first ballot, Ex-Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, Republican, received 116 votes—Smith, American, 115—scattering 3—no choice. P. S.—Tuesday 3 P. M.—No election.

☞ We passed a day at Harrisburg last week, where we met many Democrats from all parts of the State, and we were gratified to learn that there appears to be but one opinion in the Democratic ranks as to what should be the action of our State Convention, which assembles at Reading on the 28th inst.—and that action to be the nomination of a good and strong Democrat for Governor,—the selection of Delegates to Charleston by Congressional Districts,—to go uninstructed,—and if any, pass a few old fashioned Democratic resolutions, and adjourn. No one of the prominent candidates for Governor will accept a nomination on a tangle-foot platform. They have witnessed two defeats—they will try to avoid a third—and we hope they may have sufficient influence with delegates to prevent a repetition of past follies. A glorious victory awaits a united and harmonious Democracy.

THE PROSPECTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Every day, says the editor of the Somerville (Tennessee) *Democrat*, increases the probabilities of the nomination of Judge Douglas by the Charleston Convention. The whole Northwest will go for him in one united body.—The Southern people are becoming satisfied that he is the man to save the Country from the perils that now environ it. The North will be nearly united upon him. He will probably receive 170 votes on the first ballot, and then the accession of a few delegates from the South will effect his nomination. The signs of the times are decidedly in his favor, and we hope to be able to rejoice over his nomination about the 30th of next April.—We would hail his nomination as the harbinger of a great and glorious victory, leading to the peace and quietude of the country. If he is the candidate of the Democracy, that party will achieve one of the most glorious triumphs in November next that has ever perched upon its standard since it took up its march and blazed the bright pathway of the country's greatness athwart the rush of years. Give us Douglas and our country will still be blessed by the beneficent operation of Democratic principles.

THE CANADIAN NEGROES.—Some of the statements made by the Detroit Free Press relative to the recent negro outbreak across the Canada line having been denied, that paper republishes the fact that the grand jury of Essex county, (C. W.,) have presented the entire black population as a nuisance, and adds the testimony of several Canadian journals in support of its general statements.

GETTING TIRED OF IT.—The people in all sections of the country are getting heartily sick of the discussions in Congress about "Secession" and "Dissolution," and are asking the question what business members of Congress have with such questions more than any other citizen in the country? The people have elected them to attend to the business of the government, not to provide for the dissolution of the Union, that never once entered into their thoughts or wishes. Yet from the way that some of the members talk, it would be inferred that they were especially entrusted with the power to say when and how the government should come to an end. Such assumptions as these on the part of their representatives are beginning to call forth various expressions of opinion from the people, and members of Congress will soon learn from their constituents what their real powers are, that they are expected to exercise them for the preservation of the government, that they talk so glibly about coming to an end.

One of the Georgia papers, the Griffin American Union, alluding to Mr. Gartrell's disunion speech, says:—

"We see, from the report of the proceedings in Congress, that Mr. Gartrell has made a speech on secession, and contended that a State has the right peaceably to accede from the Union. Now, all we have to say is this:—If Mr. Gartrell wants to secede from the Union, he is perfectly welcome to pack up and be off as soon as he pleases, and we hope that, in his peregrinations, he may come up with some form of government that suits him better than this. Our country would experience a happy deliverance, if Mr. Gartrell, and all other disunionists like him, would quit and be off as soon as possible. Their places might then be filled with statesmen and patriots, who would carry on the government as it should be done. The reason that Congress cannot organize and proceed to the discharge of the duties required of them, is that there are too many fanatical simpletons there. They know how to keep up a row, but have no capacity for business."

The New Orleans Bulletin, commenting upon the remarks of the Georgia journal, says:—

"Without wishing to be quite so severe upon the members of Congress as our Georgia cotemporary is, we must say that there is a good deal of hard sense in the last sentence of the above extract. They *do* 'know how to keep up a row,' certainly, but as to their 'capacity for business' we cannot speak so confidently. They give the country but indifferent proof of the possession of such capacity. The people sent them there to do the public business in a business like manner, and not to spout secession and utter threats of what they will or will not do. This is not any part of the business which they were elected to perform."

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—Among the important measures before the Legislature is a bill introduced by Mr. Dunlap, exempting from sale or execution the homestead of a householder having a family. It exempts from levy for debt a house occupied as a residence, of the value of $1,000, in addition to what is now exempt by law, and this exemption is to continue after the death of the debtor until the youngest child is twenty-one years old and the death of the widow. Six jurors, summoned by the Sheriff, are to determine whether the property is more or less than $1,000 in value. If any lot or buildings have been declared a homestead under the provisions of this act, then it cannot be sold or leased for a longer term than one year, but reserved for the use of the family—unless the wife give a deed, or unless one thousand dollars be paid over for it, to be invested in other property for the use of the family. If this bill should become a law, it will have the effect of hurrying up the cash system with all persons not worth more than the law will allow them. We are not certain that such a law would not be an injury instead of a benefit to those in comfortable circumstances.

PA. LEGASLATURE.—We have not discovered anything of importance in the proceedings of the Legislature, during the past week. The Opposition majority rule the Democratic minority as with a rod of iron. To the victors belong the spoils, and the *glory*. There's a better day coming,—"wait for the wagon and we'll all take ride."

HEADING OFF DOUGLAS.—On the 16th inst., in the United States Senate, Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade, assail, or molest the Government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any State or Territory in the Union."

Mr. Bigler submitted a bill on the same subject, in regard to which the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"Mr. Bigler's bill suppressing invasions of States was an Administration move, to checkmate Douglas' resolution. It appears they got wind of Douglas' intention, and prepared the bill which they made Mr. Bigler offer.—Its only effect has been to throw ridicule on the stupid mover in those petty schemes of jealousy."

Having heard of Judge Douglas' design to move in the matter, the Administration, with its characteristic meanness undertook to head him off, and selected Bigler as its tool. No *honorable* Senator would have accepted the position.

Judge Douglas supported his resolution in one of his great speeches to the Senate on Monday.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL.—During the year 1859, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company transported over their road 14,359 emigrant passengers, most of whom were destined to points west of Pittsburg. A large number of them settled in Kansas and Iowa.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—Quite a number of the Democratic presses have lately ceased their persecution and "reading out" of Douglas and his friends. They begin to see, *and feel*, that Douglas and his supporters are not the "traitors" they have been represented to be. The following is taken from the *Fulton County Democrat*, a paper having the name of Breckinridge flying at its masthead. The *Carlisle Volunteer* is edited by the Post Master at that place, and has always been a warm advocate of Buchanan's Administration:

"We most cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in the article below, which we take from that sound Democratic paper, the *American Volunteer*, of Carlisle, Pa. It is about time that the useless and mischievous war upon Senator Douglas should cease. Although we prefer another distinguished gentleman as a candidate for President this fall, yet, if Mr. Douglas receives the nomination of the Charleston Convention, we will give him our cordial support. The *Volunteer* says:

"We notice with regret, that during the late debates in the U. S. Senate, several of the "blood and thunder" Senators, such as Iverson of Georgia, Green of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and others, considered it their privilege to renew their attacks upon Senator Douglas. When we consider that Judge Douglas has millions of warm and enthusiastic friends in all parts of the country, North and South, and that he will be a prominent candidate before the National Convention for the Presidency, we cannot but regard those Senators who now assail and persecute him as mischief-makers and disorganizers in the Democratic ranks. If they but knew with what utter contempt all well-disposed Democrats regard their impudent and dogmatical course toward Judge Douglas, we think they would show less bombast, and bear themselves with a little more modesty. No man of ability and integrity can be put down in this country by persecution. That was atttempted with Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, and most signally failed. These Senators, in assailing Mr. Douglas and attempting, by unfair means, to persecute him, are offering an insult and an indignity to his friends (and he has more friends than ten thousand Iversons,) and also to the States that have named him for the Presidency. They may say they "don't care," and may swagger and bluster, but the people will, we think, should opportunity offer, convince them that their insolence will not be tolerated. They will yet find their level.

The Reaction Beginning.

Col. Wade Hampton and Major Perry, who are among the most influential and respectable members of the South Carolina Legislature, have both recently made addresses, rebuking the fell, fire-eating spirit prevailing in that State. Col. Hampton denounced the excitement throughout the South, on "Northern aggression," the John Brown raid and slavery generally, than nothing more than shrieks for the approaching loss of power.—He says that since the days of Jefferson the South has had possession of the Government; and now, the North, feeling its strength, and conscious of this Southern monopoly for half a century, demands its share of political power! While he would resort to any means to maintain the rights of this section, he has no of dissolution, or that there will be any just fears cause to adopt this final resort.

Major Perry was scarcely less emphatic in a letter addressed to his constituents. He says he retires from public life with the conviction that political excitement is little more than folly and bitterness. He farther says the time of the Legislature has been wasted upon foolish diatribes against the Union, and Quixotic arrangements with other States for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, while the legitimate business of the Legislature has been neglected.

The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has written a powerful and fearless letter to his nephew, the Vice-President of the United States, in which he takes the strongest Union ground; declares that secession is a revolutionary right only; that the election of no man to the Presidency, according to the forms of the Constitution, would justify any attempt to interfere with the stability of the Union; and that the idea is absurd that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. He denies that the cotton States have any grounds of complaint; but that the sufferers from the loss of slave property, which would be greatly more so if separated, are Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia; and he appeals to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, to unite with their immediate neighbors, of all the most deeply interested in the present trouble, to rally to the Union and put down all attempts to disturb our peace, prosperity and happiness.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

AN INHUMAN MONSTER.—During the late sitting of the Indiana county Court a man named J. C. Stuchal was brought to trial for assault and battery upon his son, a lad some eight years of age, and the evidence elicited revealed the most brutal and revolting treatment of the little victim that has ever been chronicled within our knowledge. It was shown that he hung the child, on one occasion, to a joist by a rope fastened to his thumbs, and that while in this position he compelled a younger brother to kindle a fire beneath him, so that he was almost roasted to death before he was taken down. On another occasion he laid him on a heated stove, and subsequently compelled him to stand on the same without either shoes or stockings to protect his feet from the heated metal. The child when produced in Court, was terribly disfigured, and bore upon his delicate person abundant marks of the brutality to which he had been subjected. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but inasmuch as he had been convicted of larceny a short time before, and got fifteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, judgment was suspended.

GEORGIA POLITICS.—SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—At a Democratic meeting held here last night, Mr. Henry R. Jackson made a speech sustaining resolutions which favored the Milledgeville (Cobb) Convention.

At this point of the proceedings many of the participants withdrew.

On the adjournment of this meeting another was immediately organized at the same place, Collector Barton acting as Chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the election of Seward, or any other Black Republican who is an endorser of the Helper Book, to the Presidency, would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. In such an event those composing the meeting pledged their lives, their honor and their fortunes to affect a disunion.

Who Shall be Governor?

This question is beginning to excite the curiosity of the political *quid nunes* throughout the State. A Harrisburg correspondent of the *Perry County Democrat*, under date of 25th ult., speculates upon this subject thus:

"The question—who will we nominate for Governor? is the question with both parties. Curtin is the strongest among the opposition; but that may kill him by inducing a combination of all the other candidates against him. Many good names are mentioned, as well worthy of adoption at Reading, but in my judgment there is no man named gaining more surely and more likely to be the Democratic standard-bearer than old Jake Fry of Montgomery county—a sturdy old German farmer from the Trappe, (where rest the ashes of old Frank Shunk)—intelligent, honest, and a Democrat unmixed with factions, he seems to be the man. In the past three years, whilst most prominent men have been going crazy about Kansas and the niggers, he has been seated quietly in his office, with a vigilent eye upon the strong box of the people, compelling overgrown corporations to pay up their just dues, and compelling defaulters to disgorge the thousands of which they would rob the people. Is not this a service to the hard-ridden tax-payers of infinitely more account than frothy quarrels about Kansas?

"If the people can have an honest Governor—one who will stand between them (as Jacob Fry has done) and the but too powerful corporations of the land—who will devote his energies to the wiping out of a heavy debt and the lesssening of taxes—and who is at the same time a conservative Union Democrat, if they can get this in the person of Fry, what better can they want? Now, as in all past life, he refuses to push himself forward and leaves his cause with the people. As was once said of Shunk, "When politicians talk some other name is mentioned—but when the *people thunder*, old JAKE FRY is the man."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A MISER.—Michael Baird, who lived near Little York, Pa., was a miser. His father left a valuable farm of 500 acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. Michael kept a tavern a number of years—married and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he reserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his children. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in need of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter for something which he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey to Baltimore, where, when he could not sell for money to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth $400,000.

Such was his attachment to money that he was never known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage as security that could be given he would not lend a cent. He never vested a dollar in public funds, neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death his strong boxes yielded $250,000 in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him $12 a bushel for 110 bushels of cloverseed, but he would not do it for less than $13, and they did not agree.—The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for $7 per bushel, and brought in the whole $550 less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave directions to his people; he went to his wagon house and hung himself.

INTER-STATE COURTESIES.—COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The members of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislature arrived here this afternoon, and were received by a Joint Convention of both branches of the State Legislature. The guests were heartily welcomed in an address by Gov. Dennison.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, returned thanks in the name of the people of Kentucky for the cordial welcome tendered. He had expected a warm welcome, but was not prepared for such a greeting. He would take home this welcome to the people of Kentucky, and tell them that all we have to do to keep the Government united is to see each other oftener and know each other better.

Governor Magoffin introduced Col. Newcomb, of the Tennessee Legislature, who responded in behalf of that State. He said that while Congress cannot organize, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky can meet and greet each other as brethren. He eulogized the Union and the Constitution. The speech was received with great applause.

After the adjournment of the Convention, a meeting was extemporized, at which numerous speeches were made. The best feeling and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A "RESPECTABLE SCOUNDREL."—In an item under this caption, the Johnstown *Echo* gives the particulars of the robbery of a mercantile firm of that place by a fast young man named Stephen G. Evans. He was arrested while on a wedding tour to Philadelphia. It is not known to what extent he carried his thefts, as he was a very fast young man, but the amount of nineteen hundred dollars was traced to him—thirteen of which he was forced to disgorge, and his note taken for the balance, when he was permitted to depart. Steve, as he was called, played the "respectable" so well, and assumed so many winning ways, as to enable him to captivate and marry one of the gayest of the gay belles of Johnstown—the daughter of a most worthy and respectable citizen. The gay young buck was too "respectably" connected, and the amount stolen was too large, to justify a prosecution. It is only when a wretched, destitute urchin purloins a small sum, or when some poor man or woman steals a ham for a famished family, that a prosecution and punishment is deemed necessary. How differently society regards rogues in ruffles and rogues in rags!

HORRIBLE CASE OF FROST BITE.—*The Patient's Legs Both Amputated.*—The Somerset (Md.) *Union*, learns from a reliable source, that a boy, at Rewastico Mills, near Quantico, has recently had his lower limbs so badly frost bitten, that his feet mortified and sloughing off at the ancle joints, merely hanging on by the tendons. The case being brought to the notice of Drs. Ker and Slemens, they, assisted by Drs. C. E. Rider and E. Fowler, amputated both legs just below the knees—the first on the 8th and the other on the 16th ult. The lad bore the operation with great fortitude—is doing remarkably well—and gives every indication of a speedy recovery. The injury was sustained in Queen Anne's county, in December last.

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM THE SOUTH—THE EFFECT OF GUANO.—The Carlisle (Pa.) *Herald*, says: Many of our readers are aware that several families, formerly living in the lower part of the county, have recently purchased land in one of the counties of Virginia where they have settled in the peaceful prosecution of their business. One of these men, Mr. Jacob Dorsheimer, from Mechanicsburg, a few weeks ago was hauling home a load of guano; while driving along one of the barrels was stove in the wagon, and a portion of the guano was strewn along the road. This was seen by some pudding-head, who wisely imagined, from its dark color, that it was powder, and immediately gave the alarm that Dorsheimer was hauling home powder, with the design of furnishing the slaves with ammunition for an insurrection.

A committee waited on Mr. Dorsheimer, who offered his explanations, and showed them the guano. The committee, after examination, reported that it looked like guano, it smelt like guano, it tasted like guano, and that in short it was guano, and exculpated Mr. Dorsheimer from any insurrectionary design; notwithstanding the report spread, and finally a meeting was held, and notice given to Dorsheimer and all the Cumberland county men, to leave the State in twelve days.—Mr. D. has already returned to Mechanicsburg; whether or not the others will be permitted to remain is uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The special committee of the Senate to investigate the charges of newspaper patrontage, was organized today. Subpœcnas for Messrs. Wendell and Appleton have been issued, but the latter gentleman is absent in Maine.

GOLD WATCHES!

The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches. Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.*

FOR SALE.—

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his property situate in the village of Shaffersville, near Waterstreet. Said property consists of a quarter acre lot, with two frame houses, frame stable, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected, all in good order and repair. This is a desirable situation for a good mechanic. Terms made easy. Possession given on 1st April.

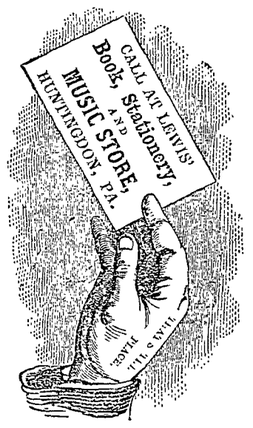
B. F. BROWN.

Shaffersville, Jan. 18, 1860.*

FOR RENT OR SALE.—

A very desirable Brick Store room and grain warehouse, situated in Petersburg, this county. They can be purchased or leased for one or more years, on very easy terms. It is the same stand in which a former operator cleared $30,000 00 in four years. For particulars enquire of E. V. WINGARD, or WILLIAM SHADE, at Petersburg.

Jan. 18, 1860–3t.



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FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
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SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

NOTICE.—

Application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to incorporate the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Spruce Creek, into a body corporate in law, under and by the style and title of "The First Presbyterian Church of Spruce Creek," and a charter of Incorporation will be granted by said Court at April Term next (1860,) if no reason to the contrary be then shown. Published

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

January 25, 1860–4t.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1,00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1.00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1.50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1,50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

MOULD CANDLES!

A large quantity on hand and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at wholesale prices.

W. F. SHAW,
Jan. 18, 1860–1m. Huntingdon, Pa.

LAST NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!

Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOS. ANDERSON.

Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Enyeart, dated the 27th day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me.

ABRAHAM MOYERS,

Jan. 4, 1860.* Marklesburg.

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BRINDLE MOOLEY BULL, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.

Jan. 4, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS,

HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.

CALL AND SEE,

AND

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.

Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $3.00. sent by mail, free of postage.

Dec. 14, 1859.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.

Having opened a store on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4,00 to 5,50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2,50 to 4,50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2,00 to 3,75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24,00 to 28,00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1,50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	40 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.

A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.

Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.

Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859–3m.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A HOUSE AND CONTENTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last the dwelling house of Mr. Stephen Gorsuch, in Henderson township, about three miles from this place, together with nearly every article of furniture, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed the building took fire from a stove pipe passing through the upper room, and before the fire was noticed the roof was in a blaze. At the time the fire was first discovered, Mr. Gorsuch was at work in a field some distance from the house, and Mrs. G. was in the barn, and by the time Mr. G. got home, the roof had fallen in, and every thing in the second story was on fire, and could not be saved.—A few articles in the first story, were saved. This is a severe loss to Mr. G., as he had no insurance upon his property. But we are gratified to learn that the good people for miles around have thrown their labor together and have already a temporary shelter for the unfortunate family erected. A paper is also in circulation for assistance, and those who have to give should give.

THE POOR BECOME THE RICH.—How many times young people wish they were born rich. But this is not a wise desire. We happen to know quite a number of rich men, but nine out of every ten of these persons were the children of poverty. The fact is, it requires just that kind of discipline which struggling with poverty in early life gives one, to develop those habits of self-reliance, activity, economy, and energy, which will carry a man forward to wealth and position. This is certainly so—we could quote the example of nearly every wealthy man we know to prove it. Our young friends who have perhaps often wished their parents were wealthy, and that they were only children, may consoles themselves with the thought that it will in the end be better for them, than if their wishes were gratified, though it may not appear to be so pleasant just now.

A NEW HOTEL.—Some of our monied men are making a move towards the erection of a large Hotel in this place—petitions numerously signed have been forwarded to Harrisburg, asking for the incorporation of a joint stock company for said purpose. A large Hotel in Huntingdon would pay, if not in the winter, it will more than pay in the summer. We must have sufficient accommodations for strangers before we can expect them to remain with us. The Hotels we have are good, but the 'fast' class of people who travel for pleasure and to spend their money, want something a little better in appearance than we have got to offer.

DISAGREEABLE.—Scott says that the most disagreeable of all things, is "a vain, cold, empty-headed, beautiful woman, who has neither mind nor heart, but only features like a doll." Some young men have doubtless a modified impression of the chief disagreeable of life. A cold, sensible, beautiful woman, for instance, is exceedingly disagreeable when she says "no" to a certain proposition from a vain, cold, empty-headed and beautiful young man.

SENSIBLE.—The most comfortable and sensible fashion that the ladies have adopted in a long time are those warm Zephyr worsted hoods that are just now so popular. Every third lady now met in our streets is wearing them, and not only in the streets, but at church. Again we say, it is sensible, and hope to see them continued as long as the cold weather lasts.

☞ The ladies and gentlemen of Ennisville and vicinity, are respectfully informed that the Continentals of this place, will give one of their pleasing entertainments in the M. E. Church, at that place, on Saturday evening, Feb. 4th, 1860. All lovers of music are invited to attend.

☞ Life and Travels of Alexander Von Humboldt, by Bayard Taylor, in one handsome volume, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where a fine assortment of readable books for old and young can always be found, and purchased for less money than at any other store in the country. Quick sales and small profits.

LECTURE.—Mrs. M. J. Greene, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on Temperance, in the Court House, to-morrow evening (Thursday.) Admittance free. All are invited to attend.

☞ By request, Rev. S. H. Reid of the German Reformed Church, will preach a sermon on Temperance, some time shortly. A definite announcement will be made through the papers.

☞ J. D. Campbell, Esq., of this place, on Monday, the 23d ult., was, on motion of Thad. Banks, Esq., admitted to practice in the several Courts of Blair County.

☞ Rev. Zahnizer, of the Presbyterian Church, will lecture before the Standing-Stone Literary Association, in the Court House, on Friday evening, the 10th inst.

☞ The History of all Religions, by Smucker, just published and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book Store. Also, Hymn Books and Pocket Bibles with and without clasps.

☞ The Tribune Almanac and Political Register, for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

[From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.]

Hon. J. Simpson Africa.

Mr. Africa, who so ably represents the people of Huntingdon county upon the floor of the House of Assembly of this State, is a new man, and the youngest member of that body. Notwithstanding his lack of practical experience in the intricacies of legislation, however he has displayed a tact and ability that already distinguishes him as one of the rising young men of the State.

Mr. A. is a gentleman endowed with much more than the average amount of natural talent. His ideas are broad and expansive, and soar far above the petty trickery and party chicane that, unfortunately, too often disgrace the legislative halls of our country. Firm and inflexible in his political opinions, he gives utterance to his thoughts with a vigor and boldness, which though may not always bring conviction to the mind of his adversary, never fails to challenge respect. In person he is strikingly prepossessing; in manners easy and affable. Here, at Harrisburg, where he enjoys the confidence and respect of all parties, with the Democracy he has unlimited popularity. As a test of his standing at home, it is only necessary to tell our readers that he was elected by a majority of 144 over Mr. Wigton, a very popular gentleman belonging to the Opposition, whose majority the year previous was 732; thus making a change of 876 in a single year.

Indeed, the Democracy, as well as the whole people of Huntingdon county, have good cause to congratulate themselves on having secured the services of so excellent and talented a gentleman, to take care of their interests at Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA.—The following interesting statistics are taken from the annual message of the Mayor:

The number of deaths within the limits of the consolidated city during 1859, amounted to 9,745, of which 5,163 were males, and 4,582 females; being a decrease of 952 from those of the preceding year. Estimating the present population of Philadelphia at 650,000, the average mortality has been but 1 in 66, a sanitary condition probably unexcelled by any community of equal extent.

From the report of the Chief of Police, it appears that 32,225 arrests have been made during the year, being an increase of 9,858 over 1858.

Temporary shelter at night has been afforded by the several police stations for 44,476 lodgers, comprising 33,695 men, and 8,789 women.

The number of fires during 1859 was 363, or 70 less than the preceding year. The value of property destroyed was estimated at $242,000, or $44,000 below the losses in 1858.

VIRGINIA ARMING.—The two houses of the Virginia Legislature have recently passed a bill authorizing a loan of half a million dollars for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. The buildings of the public armory at Richmond are to be put in complete order, and a master armorer engaged at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. The Governor is authorized to purchase all materials and munitions and patent rights in newly invented arms, that may be necessary for the operations of the armory.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Missouri will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance. Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.,

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., by Rev. John G. Wolff, Mr. HENRY G. NEFF to Miss FRANCES, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Sprekle, in the vicinity of Alexandria, Huntingdon co.

DENTAL CARD.—DR. JOHN LOCKE will make a professional visit to this place on Monday, the 6th of February, to remain four days. On Friday and Saturday of the same week, he will be at Tyrone City.

February 1, 1860.

A DWELLING HOUSE for RENT. The two story dwelling on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, now occupied by C. Schneider, is for rent. Inquire of Henry Leister, at Broad Top House.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James Entrekin, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Blair, Esq., and James Bricker, assignees of David H. Foster, (being the balance as appears by the Auditor's Report, &c.,) will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 29th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Wm. B. Zeigler, assignee of James & William A. Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, (being the balance as appears by the account, &c.,) will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 29th of February, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1. 1860.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Jane Wilson, Administratrix of Samuel Henry, late of Barree township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1860-4t.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from the 4th day of January 1859, to the 2d day of January 1860, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

1855.	John Smith, Barree,	$82 50		
"	John Thompson, Walker,			
1856.	George Rupert, Brady,	87 86		
"	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	31 00		
"	B. F. Wallace, Morris,	20 00		
1857.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	113 85		
"	John R. McCarthy, Brady,	87 80		
"	George M. Green, Cass,	66 84		
"	Samuel Smith, Cassville,	3 62		
"	Joseph Park, Clay,	70 01		
"	William Johns, Cromwell,	212 81		
"	Brice Blair, Dublin,	21 13		
"	William Bice, Franklin,	47 81		
"	George Numer, Henderson,	12 45		
"	Samuel S. Smith, Huntingdon,	393 68		
"	Henry A. Mark, Juniata,	77 50		
"	George Jackson, Jackson,	1 50		
"	George B. Weaver, Hopewell,	78 53		
"	Samuel Harnish, Morris,	742 36		
"	George Miller, Oneida,	6 28		
"	D. S. Henderson, Porter,	257 80		
"	James G. Doyle, Shirley,	190 38		
"	Charles Bowersox, Shirleysburg,	32 53		
"	Joshua Johns, Springfield,	105 90		
"	Thomas Cisney, Tell,	166 28		
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	164 58		
"	M. F. Campbell, Union,	110 29		
"	Martin Flenner, Walker,	191 97		
"	John Thompson, West,	803 77		$4181 09
1858.	William Walker, Alexandria,	249 35		
"	Peter Livingston, Barree,	1076 58		
"	John C. Watson, Brady,	864 12		
"	Joseph Park, Cass,	225 63		
"	John S. Gehrett, Cassville,	61 10		
"	George W. Horton, Carbon,	438 23		
"	George D. Hudson, Clay,	271 91		
"	Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	632 67		
"	William McClain, Dublin,	377 37		
"	John B. Thompson, Franklin,	1078 04		
"	Jacob Hallman, Henderson,	249 76		
"	Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,	909 51		
"	Jacob Weaver, Hopewell,	686 50		
"	Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	782 35		
"	Isaac Heffner, Juniata,	336 06		
"	Nathaniel Lytle, Morris,	480 08		
"	George Green, Oneida,	174 41		
"	Michael Garner, Penn,	721 73		
"	Daniel Knode, Porter,	1395 21		
"	Samuel Foust, Shirley,	1237 32		
"	Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,	172 49		
"	David Wible, Springfield,	311 41		
"	Jacob G. Jones, Tell,	417 80		
"	David Aurandt, Tod,	134 79		
"	Abraham Wright, Union,	348 96		
"	Henry Swoope, Walker,	736 49		
"	Thomas Hyskill, Warriorsmark,	897 68		
"	Andrew Mattern, West,	1641 73		16803 58
1859.	William Kemp, Alexandria,	84 73		
"	Sam'l Myton of James, Barree,	100 40		
"	James K. Hampson, Brady,	598 98		
"	John R. Gosnell, sr., Cass,	150 00		
"	Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	39 83		
"	Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	44 01		
"	Benedict Stevens, Clay,	100 21		
"	James Baker, Esq., Cromwell,	39 18		
"	John Eberts, Franklin,	440 00		
"	Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,	150 50		
"	John Bothrock, Hopewell,	15 00		
"	A. S. Harrison, Esq., Huntingdon,	672 68		
"	John Oaks, Jackson,	248 00		
"	John R. Dean, Juniata,	129 61		
"	Perry Moore, Morris,	130 00		
"	John Logan, Oneida,	91 41		
"	John Householder, Penn,	395 94		
"	Robert A. Laird, Porter,	225 00		
"	David Parsons, Tell,	49 00		
"	Isaac Curfman, Tod,	90 00		
"	John Eby, Shirley,	314 28		
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	119 66		
"	Moses Hamer, Walker,	180 77		
"	Peter H. Burkett, Warriorsmark,	541 55		
"	R. M. Cunningham, West,	303 00		
"	John Gayton, Union,	150 00		
"	James Harper, Dublin,	80 00		
"	*Jacob Baker, Springfield,*	55 46		5539 20
County tax on unseated lands,		81 00		
School " " "		78 20		
Road " " "		56 94		216 14
Redemption money received,		46 65		
Fines and Jury fees rec'd of Sheriff Miller,		86 00		132 65
Rent of Grand Jury room, W. F. Thomas,		4 00		
For Gas &c., in Court House, Prof. Coyle,		3 50		
" " " String Band,		2 50		10 00
Fines received from sundry persons.				
Commonwealth vs. Long's boys,		10 00		
" J. K. Snyder,		5 00		
" Wm. Sissler,		5 00		
" Geo. Africa,		10 00		
" Coders' boys,		2 00		32 00
Fine collected from peddler for selling without license.		25 00		
Five dollars of above fine not good money, and exonerated by Auditors,		5 00		20 00
Balance due County Treasurer,				4733 91
				$31668 57

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witness fees, &c., on Commonwealth Prosecutions,			$808 30
Constables for making returns and election fees,			532 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Criers & Constables,			2696 25
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,			1217 60
Assessors Orders,			789 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,			175 67
Road and Bridge views and damages,			381 75
BRIDGE ORDERS:			
Alex. Carmon for Bridge across Stone Creek,	614 75		
Robt. Stitt, for Bridge across Shaver's Creek,	523 01		
E. & A. Ramsey repairing Bridge across Black Log Creek,	100 00		
D. Shirley for work at Juniata Bridge,	1 00		1238 76
Commmissioners—H. L. McCarthy,	170 00		
Geo. W. Mattern,	165 00		
John Flenner,	154 00		
Jacob Baker in full,	53 50		542 50
Expenses in holding Appeals—			
John Flenner,	18 00		
Geo. W. Mattern,	15 00		
H. L. McCarthy,	15 00		48 00
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1858,	125 60		
" " on account for 1859,	250 00		375 00
Attorney for Commissioners,			15 00
Co. Auditors—James Cree,	18 00		
P. D. Stevens,	19 50		
T. W. Graffius,	19 50		
Clerk to Auditors,	10 00		67 00
J. Simpson Africa, for auditing accounts for Reg. and Rec. and Prot'y,			12 00
County Bonds paid John Scott, Esq.,	530 00		
" " " R. A. Miller,	529 16		1059 16
Interest on County Bonds—			
John R. Gosnell,	41 43		
Exrs. of Conrad Bucher,	60 00		
Samuel Wigton,	45 00		
Wm. P. Orbison,	240 00		
Thos. Fisher,	114 00		
Wm. B. Leas,	60 00		
A. Johnston,	2 47		562 90
Merchandise for Court House and Jail,			34 99
Fuel for " " "			275 62
Henry Glazier for arranging and replacing papers at building of vaults,			34 00
Refunding orders paid,			94 63
For building vaults in Court House,			869 50
" making cases in vaults,			138 75
" Repairs in Court House and Jail,			68 05
" Gas and repairing fixtures,			70 43
Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society,			100 00
Premium on Fox Scalps,			391 80
Printing Blanks, Advertising, &c.—			
John A. Nash,	183 50		
Willim Lewis,	72 04		
William Brewster,	35 00		290 54
D. Caldwell, for his fees and costs as Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary, Stationery, &c.,			161 90
For Stationery and Blank Books for Public Offices,			278 84
Sheriff Miller, for summoning Jurors boarding prisoners, and conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, in full,			895 96
Sheriff Watson, in full of his account up to 1st January, 1860,			123 50
For keeping convicts in Wes'n. Pen'y.,			263 10
Adam Hoffman, for making chairs for Court House,			60 00
Treasurer of Hunt. Co. Poor House.			8779 05
Cost of advertising Unseated Lands directed not to be sold and discount on Erie money,			16 38
Road tax on unseated lands paid out,	370 27		
School " " " " "	194 04		564 31
Cleaning Court House for 1859,			25 00
Washing for prisoners, "			25 00
Medicine and attendance, "			1 00
Wm. Colon, postage, "			48 40
Balance due Treasurer at last settlment,			6770 43
Treasurer's commission on $51066 80 at 1½ per cent.,			766 00
			$31668 57

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county this 2d day of January, 1860.

G. W. MATTERN,
JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners.

ATTEST: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the accounts of F. H. LANE, Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and the receipts for the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance due F. H. Lane of Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and ninety-one cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Huntingdon the 3d day of January, 1860.

ISRAEL GRAFFIUS,
T. W. GRAFFIUS,
WM. L. CUNNINGHAM } Auditors.

Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT---JOHN THOMPSON, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from January 4th, 1859, to January 4th, 1860, inclusive.

DR.

Jan. 4, 1859.	To Levi Evans, for note,		$12 39
	Wm. Johnson, do		7 42
	J. McClure, do		9 00
March 1.	William Piper, do		28 50
	Wm. Glasgow, note bal. account as former Steward,		42 29
	John Hicks, for one yoke oxen sold him,		75 00
	Columbus Wiser, for cash received,		40 00
	Daniel Bergstresser, 619 lbs hides,		34 45
	John Jacobs, 3¾ lbs lamp fat,		12¼
	T. A. Smelker, one calf,		2 00
	Stranger, to ½ bushel cloverseed,		2 50
	Samuel Douglass, for five bushels barley,		3 24
	Baptist Church, for 15 lbs lard,		1 50
	Samuel Banks, for 8¼ do		85
	D. Clarkson, for ½ bushel small potatoes,		50
	do for one lb stocking yarn,		75
	J. R. Kidder, for 51 lbs lard,		5 10
	D. Douglass, for 9 bushels lime,		1 12
	Jane Wilson, for cash received,		5 00
	Blair County Alms House, for cash received,		12 90
	County Treasurer, for drafts at sundry times,		1151 11
			$1435 75

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURE FOR USE OF HOUSE.

Monthly Statement No. 1. January, 1859.

By Samuel Rickets, for boards,	63
Expenses removing paup from Blair Co Alms House,	5 80
Cash paid 4 straggelers to leave, sundry times,	1 12
do Grice family to leave,	7 80
do postage stamps at sundry times,	1 13
John Burns, for shaving paupers,	75
J. S. Miller, for camphene lamp and can,	2 00
Jas. Johnson, for essence peppermint,	87
Doyle, Foust & Co., for camphene,	20
McKinnon & McNite, for drugs,	75
Weaver & Graham, for camphene per bill,	4 35
A. A. Shannon, for repairing harness,	12
J. Hildebrand, for flour to pauper,	1 00
J. C. Sechler, for sundry freight,	67
Sundry traveling expenses during the month,	11 21
	38 42

Monthly Statement No. 2. February.

By James A. Brown, for tools,	76
John Burns, for shaving paupers,	75
McKennon & McNite, for drugs, &c.,	2 62
Cash paid for postage stamps, &c.,	1 15
Joseph Harvey, for 4½ bushels ashes,	56
J. C. Sechler, for freight,	25
Catharine Fraker, for stage fare,	50
Joseph Harvey, for glazing windows,	1 00
William Johnson, for leather,	1 75
Cash paid for hinges and lock,	80
do sundry wayfaring paupers to leave,	5 06
Sundry traveling expenses during the month,	1 37
	16 59

Monthly Statement No. 3. March.

McKennon & McNite, drugs, stamps, &c.,	1 74
John Burns, for shaving paupers,	1 00
J. Jamison, for stage fare,	75
Ephraim Doyle, for cash on account,	10 00
A. Lutz, for timothy seed,	25
J. C. Sechler, for freight,	1 72
Jane Hoover, for furnishing out door paupers,	3 00
Paid Graffius for 9½ lbs cheese,	1 42
C. Atherton, for lime,	50
Paid sundry paupers to leave,	7 11
Sundry traveling expenses during month,	7 40
	34 99

Monthly Statement No. 4. April.

By G. Flautt, for cash paid sundry times,	3 50
John Burns, for shaving paupers,	1 25
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs, post stamps,	1 38
Long & Miller, cash paid per receipt,	75
John Barr, for sundries per Glasgow,	1 96
Iungereck & Smith, for groceries,	225 00
Ananda Thompson, for sewing,	5 00
Andrews & Dixen, per receipt,	6 53
A. Heiffner, for 32½ bushels wheat,	45 50
Jas. Murphy, for paupers fare,	55
Paid sundry wayfaring paupers,	5 95
Sundry traveling expenses during month,	11 75
	309 12

Monthly Statement No. 5. May.

By Penina Thompson, for kitchen labor,	5 00
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs and stamps,	1 47
John Burns, for shaving papers,	50
A. Price, for 45 bundles straw,	2 70
Long & Lightner, for potato plants,	1 00
J. C. Sechler, for freight,	18 89
Sundry persons, for sundries,	4 65
Expenses for bringing Weaver to house,	6 39
Robert Walker, for cash paid per reciept,	1 50
Traveling expenses during the month,	3 24
	45 35

Monthly Statement No. 6. June.

By expenses to Centre co. to bring Duman family,	15 95
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, for postage stamps,	51
Jack Burns, for shaving,	25
Mrs. Bigby, for 500 cabbage plants, &c.,	2 00
Sundry persons, for mowing,	5 69
Paid sundry paupers to leave,	1 80
	26 20

Monthly Statement No. 7. July.

By A. Thompson, for sewing,	3 34
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, for drugs, stamps, &c.,	1 33
Sundry persons, for harvesting,	4 87
Removing sundry paupers to Blair co.,	6 35
Expenses for seeing Peggy Cresswell,	4 35
do for going to Huntingdon, &c.,	1 20
Removing Mrs. Price and family,	1 25
Paid sundry away paupers,	1 55
E. Zelch, cash paid for rent,	1 50
	26 75

Monthly Statement No. 8. August.

By M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs, stamps,	1 20
John Burns, for shaving,	25
P. Thompson, for kitchen labor,	10 37
A. Thompson, for sewing,	6 87
Expenses going to Blair co., etc.,	4 83
J. C. Sechler, fare for 3 passengers to Hollidaysburg,	4 80
S. Curts, altering pigs and lambs,	1 00
S. Lutz, 1½ bushels fox seed,	62
Sundry persons, miscellaneous articles,	2 35
Paid sundry paupers sent away,	5 00
Sundry traveling expenses,	6 37
	43 97

Monthly Statement No. 9. September.

By removing sundry paupers from Waterstreet,	8 75
J. C. Sechler, for freight on glass,	55
Cash paid sundry paupers sent away,	1 50
John Baker, Esq., official fees,	80
M'Kennon & M'Nite, stamped envelopes,	80
Expenses for going to Huntingdon,	95
	13 35

Monthly Statement No. 10. October.

By Wm. Plum, expenses going to fair,	4 00
Wm. Rahm, constable, for cash paid,	50
Mrs. Wilcox, for freight and traveling expenses.	5 57
P Thompson, for kitchen labor.	2 00
Robert Lowry, for fare to Cassville,	1 87
Wm. Miles, fare to Greenwood Furnace,	1 80
W. M Nite, for stamped envelopes,	80
Sundry persons. for miscellaneous articles,	1 14
Peter Etnier, for wagon hire,	75
Paid sundry paupers sent away,	2 75
Traveling expenses during the month,	2 44
	23 63

Monthly Statement No. 11. November.

By J. Johnston, for harvesting,	1 50
Expenses to Warriorsmark, Russell and family,	3 75
Wm. M'Nite, for stamped envelopes,	80
Iungerick & Smith, for groceries,	225 00
Removing J. Mecook to Carlisle,	15 75
S. S. Laughlin, for repairing clock,	1 50
Stewart & Zollinger, amount per bill,	4 50
J. C. Sechler, freight on iron, coffin, etc.,	5 77
Paid sundry paupers sent away,	4 50
Traveling expenses during month,	2 00
	265 09

Monthly Statement No. 12. December.

By expenses removing negro family,	5 80
Going to Petersburg—Fixbaugh case,	2 20
J. C. Sechler, freight on groceries, etc.,	4 91
Wm. M'Nite, for stamped envelopes,	80
Paid for brushes and rug,	85
Wm. M'Nite, postage stamps and paper,	95
Paid sundry paupers sent away,	3 82
Expenses for traveling during month,	3 45
	22 78

SUNDRIES:

By Levi Evans, for his note not collected,	12 39
Wm. Johnson, leather for use of House,	2 42
John Hicks, for his claim not collected,	75 00
J. McElwee, do do do	9 00
Wm. Piper, do do do	28 50
Wm. Glasgow, do do do	42 29
Salary as Steward, 1 year, ending Jan., 1860,	400 00
	569 60
Total,	$1435 75

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 4th day of January, A. D., 1860.

D. CLARKSON,
JAS. MURPHY,
WM. MOORE.

Feb. 1. 1860.-4t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, from January 5th, 1859, to January 4th, 1860, inclusive.

RECEIPTS:

DR.

To County Treas. for amount drawn on orders.		$3311 61
John Thompson, for order drawn previous to last settlement,		100 00
John Thompson, for sundries detailed in his account,		284 64
Total,		$3696 25

EXPENDITURES:

By Sundry Persons for Provisions. Marked file P.

CR.

By Thos. M'Garvey, for 6149¼ lbs pork,			$307 46
Same, for 3604¼ lbs beef,	No. 1,		144 17
B. Garver, for 233 lbs pork,	2,		13 98
David Douglass, for 1204 lbs beef,	3 & 4,		50 13
Benjamin Garver, for 165 lbs beef,	5,		7 42
John Lukens, for 235 lbs beef,	6,		10 57
Jane Hoover, for 139 lbs pork,	7,		8 00
Sarah Alexander, for 625¾ lbs beef,	8,		25 63
Abraham Lutz, for 250 lbs pork,	9,		15 00
Christian Price, for 156 lbs beef,	10,		7 02
Catharine E. Fraker, for 64 lbs bacon,	11,		7 04
Thos. McGarvey, for butchers' meat,	12,		88 32
John Jacobs, do do	13,		6 81
Jacobs & McNite, do do	14,		49 98
John Jacobs, do do	15,		4 41
George Garver, for 488 lbs pork,	16,		24 40
John Adams, for 150 bushels wheat,	17,		150 00
Adam Heiffner, 116 do	18 & 19,		126 00
James Lane, 23 do	20,		34 50
Samuel Lutz, 25¼ do	21,		31 91
Michael Myers, 41⅞ do	22,		41 90
James McKinstry, 365½ do	23 & 24,		36 66
Benjamin Garver, for 94½ bushels rye,	25,		82 69
Thos. McGarvey, butchering, salt, &c.,	26,		19 36
Samuel Lutz, for 53¼ bushels wheat,	27,		74 48
E. A. Myers, for wheat,	28,		10 12
			$1377 19

Sundries paid for use of Farm. Marked File F.

By W. P. Harris, for work on farm,	Nos. 1, 2 & 3,	$128 00
do do do do	4 & 5,	38 89
McC. Alexander, for 16 days work,	6 & 7,	10 00
Henry Myers for smithing,	8,	23 38
John Wicks do.,	9,	30 91
A. Carothers for one mare and colt,	10,	125 00
John Jacobs for one bull,	11,	20 00
J. Cresswell for cloverseed and barley,	12,	35 00
James Harper for 40 bushels of potatoes,	13,	26 00
R. McNeal for 6 bushels of seed wheat,	14,	7 20
W. Harvey for wagon bed &c.,	15,	17 25
R. Davis for setting lime kiln,	16,	9 50
George Flautt for work,	17,	4 67
I. Graffius for plow points&c.,	18,	2 62
		$478 92

Sundry Persons for Merchandise. Marked File M.

By Wm. B. Leas, for merchandise,	No. 1 to 4,	341 94
Wm. A. Fraker, do	5 to 11,	162 57
Wm. Johnson, do	12 & 13	95 36
Wm. H. Brewster, do	14 & 15	62 62
J. A. Brown, do	16 & 17	13 37
Foust & Etnier, do	18 & 19	31 08
Doyle, Foust & Co., do	20	3 00

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10	6 56	6 23		Newton Hamilton,	12 23	9 53	1 48	
5 19	7 03	6 30		Mt. Union,	12 16	9 46	1 40	
5 35	7 17	6 44		Mill Creek,	12 02	9 32	1 23	
5 49	7 30	6 56		Huntingdon,	11 52	9 21	1 10	
6 06	7 43	7 10		Petersburg,	11 37	9 06	12 52	
6 14	7 50	7 17		Barree,	11 30	8 58	12 43	
6 21	7 55	7 25		Spruce Creek,	11 25	8 53	12 35	
6 28	8 03	7 40		Birmingham,	11 09	8 37	12 19	
6 47	8 16	7 48		Tyrone,	11 02	8 30	12 10	
6 58	8 24	7 58		Tipton,	10 54	8 22	12 00	
7 03	8 28	8 02		Fostoria,	10 50	8 17	11 55	
7 08	8 32	8 06		Bell's Mills,	10 48	8 13	11 50	
7 25	8 45	8 20		Altoona,	10 35	8 00	11 35	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For Hopewell & Intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For Saxton and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

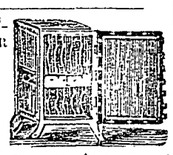
FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,



304 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

Geo. W. Woodward,
John W. Geary,
J. P. Rutherford,
Alfred S. Gillett.

STILL ANOTHER.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

Knoxville, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—

The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

FOR 1859-60. FARREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, Philadelphia, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from Furs, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FARREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-3½m.]

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL

CARY'S PATENT CAP

AND

BREAST LANTERN.

To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address

J. C. CARY, Patentee.
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

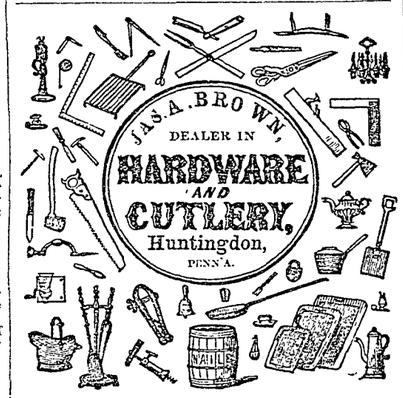
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL. Is the best medicine in the World, for the *Cure of Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure of Bronchial affections.*

☞ Price 50 cts. per Bottle.
Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.
October 19, 1859-6m.



HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Laine, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. Mudge's

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly Labor-saving machine. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

GROCERY STORE.—

The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE. Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT BRICKER'S.

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

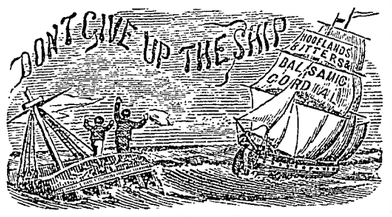
BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859-1y.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

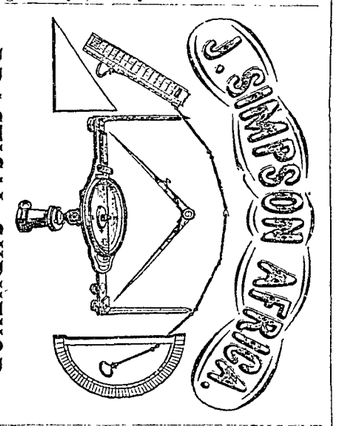
On Mifflin Street, between Smith and Franklin.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,

Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,

Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.

Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,

Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,

Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,

Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,

Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,

Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,

Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments. Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,

Drafting and Drawing Paper,

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings, of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to